ANLY482 Analytics Practicum

Meeting Minutes

Date:	17/02/2015
Time:	1530h
Venue:	SIS Meeting Room 4.1
Attendees:	Prof KAM Tin Seong
	CHENG Fu Mei
	LEONG Wai Sum
	Lynette SEOW Hui Xin
Absent with Apologies:	-
Minutes Taker:	LEONG Wai Sum

Agenda:

Торіс	Exploratory Data Analysis			
Content	Missing data analysis			
	0	E.g. "inbound_contract_code"		
	0	Why are there missing data/so many missing values?		
	0	How many percent constitutes a significantly high amount of missing		
		data?		
	0	Need to change workflow to make sure the database is properly filled up		
	 Steps should be taken to reduce number of missing val 			
	0	Recommendations: need to fill up gaps for future analytics use		
	0	Inform the sponsor/management of the individual missing values		
 Transformation and weigh it 				
	Summary statistics for locations fields			
	0	Can report on e.g. top 5, 10 of "Map Dest Srva"		
 Depends on what is being analysed 				
	0	"Map Origin Srva" vs "Local Revenue"		
	0	Use bar chart/histogram		
	0	Use "Sum" function instead of data points		
	0	Customers who have a lot of variance in transactions, some months with very big variance and some months small		
	0	Get total revenue, and get e.g. top 10 customers (monetary)		
	0	Find consistent customers (similar revenue every month), the proportion		
	of customers whose purchases are straight lines throughout			
		month/week		
	0	The customers whose purchases fluctuate (very high/low in certain		
		months/weeks), variation in purchase		
	0	Look at yearly/monthly/weekly		
	0	Use "Sum" instead of "Median" in order to observe patterns and see the		
		difference, for e.g. "Local Revenue" and "Billed Weight"		
	0	Change field to months		
	0	Subsequently use box-plot to show variations and distributions of months,		

see if it is the same or different throughout the month; which customers
have higher variation and which are the more stable accounts
Customers
 Focus should be on how to identify the different groups of customers
 Target customers at the end of the day
 Look at distribution of each customer (account number)
• For each customer, calculate mean and standard deviation (SD); those with high SD are those that fluctuate (week/month/year)
Sales Channel
• Can one customer use more than 1 sales channel?
\circ If so, what proportion uses 1, 2 or 3 sales channel(s)?
\circ Break down the customers using the number of sales channels they use
• For each sales channel, how do they perform overtime? F.g. Sales channel
A is used by 50% of the customers
• However, average revenue per customer may not be that way: should
also see in terms of proportion
• Compare absolute total revenue, average revenue per transaction, and
also revenue per customer (total revenue over number of customers to
get an average)
 Understand segments better: number of sales channel(s) used, proportion
of the different numbers of sales channels used
\circ Monetary \rightarrow Pareto (80:20) rule for revenue vs account number
• (Run with account managers in company is dangerous and risky as they
may bring away customers along with them if they join competitor
 How many % aggregate out by customers, to segregate customers who
consistently give high/low revenue
\circ Show statistics for revenue accompanied with distribution e.g. 25^{th} 50^{th}
75 th percentiles
 Show in bar graph, not line
\circ Put lines to show where is 25 th , 50 th , 75 th percentiles
 Look at total, not mean
• Look at total first, then later compare mean and median to get an idea of
the distribution (e.g. skewness)
• Check accounts with 0 revenue but yet having transactions (Summary >
Frequency – N Rows)
 To single out
 May be due to bundle sales: package items together for discounts
(may be e.g. promotions, free trial), utilise 2-3 times then do not use
the service again already – to check

Торіс	Cluster Analysis	
Content	RFM model	
	 RFM binning 	

 Start with the conventional model of RFM as the variables
\circ Derive variables $ ightarrow$ RFM index (individually from transaction data)
 Come up with indicators (derived variables) to represent R, F and M
 Based on variables, how can recency (R) be found? E.g. 1 - 12 (based
on months)
 Most recent can be this month, week, or even day
 If based on days, most recent is 1, latest will be 365 (or 366 in a leap
year); for no purchase at all throughout the year, it should not be 0,
need to put 999 or something bigger than 365/366 (e.g. 380, 400) as
no purchase should logically be assigned the biggest number
 As for frequency (F), can take row count from transaction data
 Monetary (M) is traditionally looking at the total sum; so M is the
total revenue per customer ("Account")
\circ Weakness of scoring method of RFM model presented in the readings:
subjective approach, so not to follow
\circ Instead, use clustering (analytics technique) to do customer
segmentation: put R, F, M into the clustering process and examine the
results
 Need to transform and apply standardisation (e.g. normalisation)
\circ However, the consistency of contribution may be an important factor as
well
 Should we use RFM like what other businesses are doing?
 It does not tell about the customers with fluctuating purchases
 See variance, may be able to add in additional insights
 Will it be a better model, more refined, better targeting? Or will it
just make the model more confusing without adding much value?
Other factors/variables besides RFM
 Insights can be derived from EDA
 High variance in transactions
 Consistency in orders

Follow-up Actions:

S/N	Task	Person	Due Date
		Assigned	
1	EDA: Customer field	Fu Mei	21/02/2015,
			1159h
2	EDA: Channel, Product, Industry fields	Wai Sum	21/02/2015,
			1159h
3	EDA: Locations (Owner, Origin, Destination fields)	Lynette	21/02/2015,
			1159h